

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

KOBE MAYNARD,
Petitioner,

v.

A. CORTINA,
Respondent.

Case No. [20-cv-04021-WHO](#) (PR)

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

Dkt. No. 7

This federal action was filed as a petition for writ of habeas corpus, that is, as a challenge to the lawfulness or duration of petitioner Kobe Maynard's incarceration. A review of the petition, however, shows that Maynard sets forth claims regarding the conditions of confinement — specifically claims of First Amendment retaliation — rather than claims challenging the lawfulness or duration of his confinement. Therefore, if petitioner prevails here it will not affect the length of his incarceration. This means that his claim is not the proper subject of a habeas action but must be brought as a civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *See Badea v. Cox*, 931 F.2d 573, 574 (9th Cir. 1991) (habeas corpus action proper mechanism for challenging “legality or duration” of confinement; civil rights action proper method for challenging conditions of confinement); *Crawford v. Bell*, 599 F.2d 890, 891-892 & n.1 (9th Cir. 1979) (affirming dismissal of habeas petition on basis that challenges to terms and conditions of confinement must be brought in civil rights complaint).

In an appropriate case, a habeas petition may be construed as a section 1983 complaint. *Wilwording v. Swenson*, 404 U.S. 249, 251 (1971). A court may construe a habeas petition as a civil rights action, but it is not required to do so. I will not do so here

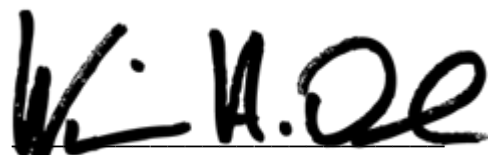
1 because since the time when the *Wilwording* case was decided, there have been significant
2 changes in the law. For instance, the filing fee for a habeas petition is five dollars; for civil
3 rights cases, however, the fee is now \$400 (\$350 if pauper status is granted) and under the
4 Prisoner Litigation Reform Act the prisoner is required to pay it, even if granted *in forma*
5 *pauperis* status, by way of deductions from income to the prisoner's trust account. *See* 28
6 U.S.C. § 1915(b). A prisoner who might be willing to file a habeas petition for which he
7 or she would not have to pay a filing fee might feel otherwise about a civil rights
8 complaint for which the \$400 fee would be deducted from income in his or her prisoner
9 account. Also, a civil rights complaint which is dismissed as malicious, frivolous, or for
10 failure to state a claim would count as a "strike" under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), which is not
11 true for habeas cases.

12 In view of these potential pitfalls for Maynard if I were to construe the petition as a
13 civil rights complaint, the case is DISMISSED without prejudice to Maynard filing a civil
14 rights action if he wishes to do so in light of the above.

15 Maynard's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* is GRANTED. (Dkt. No. 7.) The
16 Clerk shall terminate all pending motions, enter judgment in favor of respondent, and close
17 the file.

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 **Dated:** July 24, 2020



WILLIAM H. ORRICK
United States District Judge